

JOURNAL HAS A TALK WITH DEWEY



Interview on the Deck of the Olympia.

He Tells How the Big Fight Was Won.

Sends His Thanks and Those of the Entire Fleet for the Journal's Congratulations.

By JOHN BARRITT, former Minister to Siam, Journal Commissioner.

Manila Bay, June 13, special Correspondence of the Journal.—On the afternoon of my arrival in Manila Bay as the Journal representative, I called on Admiral Dewey. He was seated on the after gun deck of the Olympia, reading dispatches from home that we had brought from Hong Kong on the Zafiro.

Whether the news he received was particularly pleasing or whether he was in his usual genial mood, he gave me a warm welcome that made me feel at home without the breaking of any formal ice.

Although I have been associated during the last four years with princes, nobles and diplomats of every known ability, and myself had the honor of being the representative of the United States in the important negotiations, I was indeed glad to grasp the hand of the man who had directed the American forces in the first great decisive naval battle of the present war.

Dewey to the Journal.—My words of congratulation were to him compared to those he had received in such numbers, but I told him that the Journal had authorized me to convey to him the message it had sent him after the news of the victory had reached America, and to inform him that the Journal's special demonstration of honor to him and his victory was an expression of feeling supported by the temper of the American people at large.

Admiral Dewey replied: "I feel myself very kindly disposed to the Journal for its expression, of which it informed me by wire, at the same time sending its congratulations, and if I find it to acknowledge it by telegraph, it was due to the amount of work on my hands at the moment."

"Since then I believe I have acknowledged the Journal's attention by letter. You are liberty to express my thanks and those of the fleet for the Journal's interest. The original telegram was read to the men at quarters, as were the other important messages of congratulation."

While my conversation with the Admiral touched upon certain points which I am not authorized to discuss, there were references made to some other matters of interest that I am confident he would not consider confidential.

In answering my inquiries about the battle he said: "This battle in Manila Bay was fought in Hong Kong Harbor. That is, the hard work was done there; the execution here was not difficult."

"With the co-operation of the officers, of the fleet my plans were carefully studied out there, and no detail omitted. Any man who had a suggestion to offer was heard, and if it was a good one it was adopted. After the indications of war were so strong that it appeared inevitable, I devoted my time and energies to making every preparation possible."

Called Ready for Battle.—"When we left Hong Kong and anchored in Manila Bay, outside of the neutrality line, I had determined upon my line of action. When we left there, a few days later, we sailed away ready for battle, expecting it as soon as we reached the neighborhood of Manila."

"From that hour of departure until we drew out of action Sunday morning, May 1, after destroying the Spanish squadron, we practically did not stop the engines of our ships. We came directly across from the China post to that of Luzon, headed down toward the entrance of Manila Bay, reconnoitered Subic Bay, where it had been rumored we would find the enemy, made it entrance to Manila, passed through the straits and by the south channel in the darkness of the night and steamed across the bay close to Manila where at break of day we discovered the Spanish fleet off Cavite."

"Signaling to prepare for action and follow the ship, I gave orders to steam past the enemy and engage their ships. The result you can see by looking at the sunken vessels in the harbor."

Gives Enemy His Due.—"Every ship and every man did his duty well, and the marvel of it all is that not one man on our side was killed or even seriously injured. The only harm inflicted on the ships was of a trivial nature, although the Spaniards kept up a lively fire until their gun decks were no longer out of water and they had no men to man the guns."

"The Spanish Admiral and officers and crews fought bravely and deserve credit for their valor, but all their vessels were either destroyed or captured, and nearly as many men were killed and nearly as many wounded."

"The battle was fiercely contested as long as it lasted, but the superiority of our fleet and ships, guns and men and marksmanship soon won for us the victory."

"I may not have followed the Admiral's exact language all the way through, but I have given the substance of his replies to my questions in matters which can be made public."

It is evident that the Government at Washington reposes unlimited confidence in the Admiral, and leaves to him the conduct of his campaign in Spanish waters. This is as it should be, but when the Secretary of the Navy informs him directly that the Government has full confidence in his judgment and discretion there comes with the sense of personal gratification also a feeling of responsibility that must weigh heavily on him.

BEGIN AT ONCE TO SHIP PRISONERS.

Washington, July 25.—In regard to transporting the Spanish prisoners in Spanish ships, Colonel Meeker said today that the department was fully advised as to the location of the Spanish ships before the contract was made. Probably before the end of the week the Spanish company will begin the discharge of its obligation, and have shipped at Santiago at least 1,000 of the Spanish soldiers on the long journey to Spain.

WOOD ALCOHOL KILLS A PRIVATE.

Washington, July 25.—Private Harry Kimbark, Company G, Seventh Ohio, died today at Camp Alger, Va., from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. Two companions who drank this poison may recover. They are John Lee and John Shellen. Company G, Kimbark's home was in Lakewood, N. J.

A SACRED TRUST.

This Country Divinely Led; Say Pastors, to Solve World Problems.

WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

Countries Which Fall Into Our Hands Must Be Faithfully Cared For.

PART OF THE DIVINE PLAN.

Europe Shall Consider Us a Factor in the Diffusion of Advanced Political Ideas Abroad.

Chicago, July 25.—The changed relations between the United States and other na-

tion, America was witness in the punishment of the war, for the principles of non-sectarian Christianity. If an Anglo-American alliance is formed it will be upon the American and not the English platform.

The world must recognize the rights of every man, whether a Southern sun tanned his skin or a Northern climate has bleached him white.

It is a surprise to us, but it may be a part of the Divine plan that the United States shall extend its protection over other lands.

The Rev. H. Atwood Percival, of the Normal Park Presbyterian Church, preached at the South Side Presbyterian Tabernacle on the "Mission of a Military Protectorate." Among other things he said:

"We must as a nation take our share of responsibility for the rest of the world, and that part of it which falls to us now, unexpectedly and unthought, but still providentially, must be accepted and cared for as a trust for whose right keeping we shall answer to God and history."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson, pastor of the Fifth Street Presbyterian Church, preached on lessons from Manila and Santiago. He said in part:

"The last thought is that duty brings glory to the cause. Our flag means more today than ever before. The nations of Europe know now that this country must have a place in the world, a great factor in the world problems which wait to be solved. So the glory of Christianity results from the duty of such leaders as Paul and Luther and Livingstone."

NO HOSPITAL AT WOOD'S HOLL.

Washington, July 25.—The army surgeons who examine Wood's Holl, Massachusetts, as to its availability as a hospital station, have reported against using the place for this purpose. It is found that the accommodations are too limited for a large number of men. Surgeon-General Sternberg believes that the hospitals at Fort McPherson and Fort Monroe, at which place 2,000 men can be taken care of, will probably accommodate all those who need attention. It is found that those wounded by the Mauser bullets do not remain long in the hospital, as the wounds quickly heal.

UNCLE SAM HAS 71 TRANSPORTS.

Washington, July 25.—The War Department has now at its service a fleet of seventy-one transports. The total capacity of this fleet is 2,117 officers, 38,083 men and 15,726 animals. Before the invasion of Havana has been decided on the fleet will have been increased. By that time small gunboats will be necessary in the towns of Porto Rico and Santiago Province, and the whole energy of the Government will be available.

GERMANS IGNORED DEWEY'S WAR SHIPS

Saluted Port of Manila, but the Port Didn't Salute Back.

BRITONS' GOOD WISHES.

"Whip These Dagoes or We Will," Said an English Tar.

HINTS OF SPANISH BRIBES.

Belief That a Rich Chinaman Tried to Buy Off Aguinaldo in the Interest of Our Enemies.

By John Barrett, Special Journal Commissioner, Ex-Minister to Siam.

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Special Mail Correspondence of the Journal.

Manila, June 21.—Many interesting incidents fill in the days while the squadron is awaiting the arrival of the Charleston and troop ships. A German man-of-war came into port recently with one of the crew dead. Before proceeding to the anchorage of the European fleet and joining her sister ships she stopped in Cavite Bay not far from the Olympia and sent a funeral party on shore.

Her ensign was half-masted, and out of compliment Admiral Dewey ordered the American ships to half-mast their flags. The dead man was only an ordinary sailor, but the act was both impressive and suggestive of kindly sentiment at a time when some unhappy remarks are let drop toward Germany's alleged unfriendly attitude toward America. Death makes all near to it forgetful for the moment of discordant notes.

The Germans do things with no less of effect. The funeral party was made up of

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Discovery Made by Mrs. John Addison Porter.

FIRE ON THE RED CROSS.

Commissions Found Authorizing This Infamous Work.

SURGEONS WORKED IN DARK.

Afraid to Carry Lights on the Field, as They Would Become Targets for Sharpshooters.

Washington, July 25.—From Santiago, under date of July 8, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the President, now engaged with Miss Clara Barton in Cuban relief work, has written a letter describing conditions there. It was written a week after the great battles of El Caney and San Juan. The Red Cross was then adding in the care of wounded and feeding the fugitives from Santiago. The Spanish wounded captives expressed much gratitude that they were given the same attention as the Americans.

One surgeon who dressed the wounds of two hundred American and Spanish soldiers told Mrs. Porter that nearly all the Spaniards were hit two and three times, while as a rule the Americans received a single wound, indicating the difference of marksmanship. At this time everybody was busy caring for the sick and wounded. The American dead had been buried, but the trenches were full of dead Spaniards, whose bodies floated on the surface of the water caused by the rains, and filled the air with a sickening odor.

She cites instances of Spanish barbarity, and says in several instances men were shot dead as they lay in Red Cross litter on the way to hospitals. This thing went on so successfully that the surgeons operated by moonlight. They were afraid to light candles or lanterns, as Spanish sharpshooters would have picked them off. Commissions authorizing this dastardly work were found on the bodies of some of these guerrillas.

The letter speaks of the high estimate the private soldiers have for General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt, who, they say, always had a good word to say to them. The white soldiers also pay tribute to the bravery of the colored troops, but complain because the Cubans, familiar with Spaniards' tactics, did not prevent the Spanish bushwhacking.

FOES CHEER OUR WAR SHIPS.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 25.—It was learned today that a remarkable demonstration occurred Saturday evening at Camp Long, on Seavey's Island, where the captured sailors of Admiral Cervera's shattered fleet are confined. As the United States gunboat Frolic passed the island on her way to Cuba, hundreds of the prisoners greeted the vessel with cheers and waving of hands. The ovation took the Americans by surprise. The outburst was regarded by the colored troops, but complained because the Cubans, familiar with Spaniards' tactics, did not prevent the Spanish bushwhacking.

WILL SEND AWAY THE PRISONERS.

Sandusky, Ohio, July 25.—Lieutenant S. F. Massey, U. S. A., of this city, who was placed on the retired list a few years ago, on account of failing health, sailed from New York today for Santiago. He has been appointed agent by the War Department to superintend the transportation to Spain of the prisoners. Lieutenant Massey speaks Spanish fluently, and he will see that contact with the transportation company is rigidly carried out.

TROOPS STRICKEN WITH TYPHOID.

Washington, July 25.—Sixteen patients suffering from typhoid fever were taken to the Fort Myer Hospital today. This is the largest number of cases yet developed in one day at Camp Alger and the disease has appeared in regiments not affected heretofore. The serious cases are Corporal H. N. Baker, Company G, Second Tennessee, and Private Peter Waldron, Company D, Seventh Illinois; H. O. Marshall, Company D, Third New York; Clara Skillman, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, and Richard Hazel, Company M, Sixty-fifth New York. The United States does not intend to deprive Spain of anything but the Antilles.

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THIRD CAVALRY IN THE TRENCHES PROTECTED FROM THE BURNING SUN

pleased me more than all the congratulations I have received."

The Man for the Place.

This remark shows the man. He is not laboring for public applause and compliments, but he is proud to do his duty in such a way as to merit the highest confidence of his Government at a critical period of its history and under most trying conditions.

My impression of him gained from the conversation was that of one who had been faced with an undertaking that would make severe men quaver, but who had executed orders without a thought of flinching and with an eye single to his country's good. There is no sham, no hypocrisy, no insincerity about him. He is forceful, earnest, sincere, and yet gentle.

Admiral Dewey in manner and appearance is prepossessing. He is not tall and stately, but of medium height and well built frame. With calm dignity and affable smile he greets friend and stranger, and makes him feel at ease. He talks with a happy flow of language, without apparent reserve and yet with due discretion.

He has a quick way of moving his body, hands and eyes that indicates a nervous temperament, which is, however, under complete control and enables him to devote without delay what is the best policy to pursue or the wisest plan to execute.

Were his mind once made up I would say that it would be most difficult to change it, but he would be willing to listen to all opinion worth hearing before reaching his conclusions.

He is not the man to tolerate, for a moment a bore, but as he would make a good companion so he enjoys the companionship of bright men. The members of the Metropolitan Club in Washington will rejoice that one of their number has so distinguished himself for Admiral Dewey would impress any one as a popular clubman of the best class. He looks a gentleman and talks and acts like one, but is not a patronizer nor a victim of self-esteem.

All the Fleet Respect Him.

Perhaps the best compliment that can be paid to Admiral Dewey is that he has the universal respect of his captains, commanders, lieutenants and men. He may be somewhat severe or cross at times, but such moods can readily be attributed to the cares and responsibilities that continually worry him.

It is often said that naval men do not appreciate the importance and influence of the newspapers and that correspondents do not render that assistance and cooperation from them that should be given when it is remembered that the millions of people who read the newspapers have interested second only to that of the naval men themselves in their movements and in the outcome of their operations, but I am hopeful from what I saw of Admiral Dewey that his treatment of authorized correspondents will be beneficial in their relations with others of world and lesser rank.

He has so far granted certain privileges that have been and are appreciated. We shall have a few more to ask which are legitimate and reasonable. If he consents we shall be able to give much better reports than are even now possible of events in Manila Bay.

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SCENES IN THE TRENCHES AT SANTIAGO. (From photographs by William Bengough, Journal special war artist. Copyrighted, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

tions that may result from the war with Spain, and the other problems involved upon this country by the question of territory wrested by the American flag, which is expressive of the most advanced political ideas in the possession of man, has been set up over territory wrested by the force of arms from a nation noted for its misrule and cruelty.

DELAY IN BIDS ON TORPEDO BOATS.

Washington, July 25.—The Navy Department has been obliged again to postpone the date for the receipt of bids for the construction of the torpedo boats. It has now been set for August 23 upon the representations of shipbuilders on the Pacific coast that otherwise they could not have sufficient time to get their bids through by mail.

GEN. RANDALL HEARS THE NEWS.

Washington, July 25.—Brigadier-General G. M. Randall, who has been stationed at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, has arrived in Washington and was at the War Department today. He but recently learned that this Government is at war with Spain. It had been nine months since he received a letter or any sort of communication from the outside world, when on June 11 he heard of Dewey's victory at Manila. "That was the first he knew we were at war. His rank in the army was lieutenant-colonel. On the 14th of May he was confirmed as a brigadier-general. Coming to Washington as he did, he found in obedience to orders, he arrived on the night and qualified as a brigadier-general today."

Saluted the Port.

The other day when the Kaiser's Augusta came into Manila Bay, she saluted the port. Considering that a virtual blockade exists and that Manila is at the mercy of Admiral Dewey, this seemed a peculiarly impolitic thing to do. I cannot say that it was intended in any way to be an insult to the American squadron, because, had it been, Admiral Dewey would probably have demanded an apology at once; but the English ships do not salute the port when they enter, and it is hardly naval etiquette to salute any port that is under blockade and could be entirely in an enemy's hands within twenty-four hours if the enemy saw fit to bombard it. The German men-of-war probably, however, experienced sufficient chagrin to prevent a repetition of the incident in that the port never returned the salute. Whatever influence was responsible, the last German ship to enter, the Kaiser, did not salute the port, and it is probable that no more will as long as Admiral Dewey's squadron is in charge.

This is Ascension Day, June 21, and out of respect to the British ships in port, the Fortmilitaire and Rattler, all the American vessels here dressed ship. With so many men-of-war in port the bay presents a very gay scene. The strong breeze blows

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